

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

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Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. Special attention given to cases in the Supreme Court, in Mining law and the perfection of titles to mines and lands. Office in the Bank of Arizona Building, up stairs.

Blooded Stock For Sale.

WE HAVE TWENTY DURHAM AND Devon bull calves for sale. Part of them can be seen at Riverside, Pinal county, and the remainder on the ranch at the junction of the Arivapt with the San Pedro. Call on or address
J. D. PUTNAM,
Riverside, Pinal Co., A. T.

Farm For Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR sale a well known farm, situated on the Gila, about two miles below the village of Florence, and containing 120 acres. For particulars address
W. M. DUMONT, Florence, Arizona.

Notice.

TUCSON, October 6, 1878.
I HAVE THIS DAY REVOKED ALL powers of attorney given by me to JAMES H. TOOLE.
JAMES H. TOOLE.

The Way of the World.

MAN.

If he wears a good coat,
Lift him up, lift him up;
Though he be but a bloater,
Lift him up.

WOMAN.

If he has not common sense,
And can boast a few pence,
Lift him up.

MAN.

Though his face shows no shame,
Lift him up, lift him up;
Though crime is his name,
Lift him up.

WOMAN.

Though their disgrace be his sport,
Let your daughters him court—
Lift him up.

WOMAN.

If a woman once errs,
Kick her down, kick her down,
If misfortune be hers,
Kick her down.

MAN.

Though her tears fall like rain,
Kick her down.

WOMAN.

If a man breaks her heart,
Kick her down, kick her down.
Redouble the smart—
Kick her down.

MAN.

And if in low condition,
On, on to perdition,
Kick her down.

WOMAN.

Kick her down.

National Banks.

The present existing national banks replace the old state banks, and are not only infinitely superior to them, but are the nearest approach to free and safe banking yet known. They are formed under a United States law of 1863, called "an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," under the provisions of which any company of persons, not less than five, can incorporate a National Bank and receive notes from the United States, by depositing with the Treasurer a suitable amount in United States bonds. The amount of capital is regulated solely by the number of bonds deposited with the Treasurer except that in cities of 6,000 inhabitants the circulation cannot be less than \$50,000, nor less than \$100,000 in larger cities. The bonds are held as a pledge to pay the circulation of the bank and therefore no such thing as loss to holders of bank notes can ensue even if the bank should fail. The pledge is perfect and uniform, so that the notes of all banks are rated the same. The very great importance of this will be recognized by all who remember the difficulty about the old state bank notes, which were liable to be dishonored when taken away from the immediate neighborhood of issue. Under the old system banks had to deposit bonds with the State, but these bonds could be of any character, and with their varying values, subject generally to the fluctuations of a stock market, the security of the bank varied. Bank notes now circulate side by side with greenbacks, and the difference between the two kinds of currency is never thought of, even while one is a legal tender and the other is not. It is objected to National Banks that they make double interest on their capital, first, the regular interest on the United States bonds held as pledge, and second, the ordinary banking profits upon the notes they circulate given them for the above bonds. This is very true, but it has been demonstrated that they pay so much more taxes than ordinary banks that this objection about disappears and entirely so, when their absolute safety is understood. National Banks pay seven millions of dollars to the Treasury yearly as taxes, and this is said to be one-third the interest they receive on their bonds, which interest would have to be paid anyway.

In order to pay their notes these banks must keep a very large amount of greenbacks on hand, and when specie payment begins the load they will thus remove from the shoulders of the government will be very material. As greenbacks have never circulated in California the law was so amended as to allow the formation of gold banks where those notes have always been interchangeable with gold.

Some Points on the Mining Law.

The Interior Department has recently decided that "not to exceed three hundred feet on each side of the middle of the vein at the surface," is meant that not more than three hundred feet can be taken on either side. We have heard it maintained by persons well versed in the mining law and decisions that there was nothing to prevent a locator, taking say two hundred feet on one side and four hundred on the other, as this would not give a greater width than three hundred feet on each side of the middle of the vein, but this decision of the Commissioner rules against that interpretation.

In locating claims it frequently happens that irregular tracts are left between claims. Upon the supposition that the mining law gave authority to locate such claims they have been taken up wherever found, but the fact that Commissioner Williamson in his last report, urges Congress to so modify the law as to permit of the entry of such claims would seem to indicate that such a supposition is open to question.

LAND MATTERS.

Report of Commissioner J. A. Williamson.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—J. A. Williamson, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has completed his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior. It shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 8,686,178 acres of land were disposed of, and 8,041,011 acres were surveyed, in addition to 721,618,747 acres previously surveyed. The total number of acres of public domain still unsurveyed is something over one thousand million acres. The disposals were mainly as follows: Homestead entries, 4,418,344 acres; timber culture entries, 1,870,434 acres; desert land entries, 3,105,553; cash entries, 877,555; grants to railroads, 606,340; swamp lands patented, 202,926; other grants to States, 214,592. These figures show a great increase in quantity of land taken up by the class of actual settlers as homesteaders and for the purpose of timber culture. Cash receipts amounted to \$2,022,536, being \$569,567 more than the receipts for the preceding year. Commissioner Williamson recommends in regard to lapsed railroad grants, that Congress should either declare the grants forfeited and restore the lands to disposal as part of the public domain, or extend the time for the completion of the road. Among other recommendations contained in the report are the following: For legislation to transfer any title the United States may possess in islands and beds of "meandered" lands, sloughs and ponds, to the States in which they respectively lie, to all low affidavits in preemption cases to be taken before Judges and Clerks of Courts of record anywhere in local districts, instead of compelling attendance before Registers and Receivers; to repeal the town-site law, except as regards applications made under the law previous to its recent amendments; to enable the Department to extend prompt relief to parties entering public land where a title cannot be confirmed, and also in cases where erroneous and illegal exactions have been made, by refunding to them the money paid in error. The reports exhibit in detail the work done in connection with the suppression of timber depredation on public lands, and presents a variety of information with regard to abandoned military and Indian reservations, the adjustment of private land claims and miscellaneous matters.

Commissioner Williamson recommends that the law which requires the end line of every mineral claim patented to be parallel be amended, so as to allow the Department to accept of triangular-shaped portions of mineral land, that cannot be embraced entirely in any survey with parallel end lines.

A Curious Cure for Rheumatism.

Henry Stanley, a resident of Antioch, says the Ledger, has suffered severely since June last, with rheumatism. From a strong, robust man he was reduced almost to a skeleton; the joints, especially of the knees, were stiff and swollen, the cords and ligaments contracted and the case was altogether a serious one. Some one of the butcher boys suggested to Stanley the idea of bathing in and drinking blood. He was taken to McMaster's slaughter house and treated accordingly with most astonishing results. Placed in position to receive the warm sunshine, his limbs were bathed in warm blood fresh from the slaughtered animals; as soon as the blood was dried upon his legs, they were wrapped in a fresh sheep skin, another being drunk across the back; he also drank freely of beef blood. In two days after commencing this treatment, Stanley discarded the use of his crutches, and is apparently a sound man. He has the full use of his limbs, the swollen joints are in a natural state and the daily gains rapidly in strength. This is a new remedy, and whether like results would follow in all cases of rheumatism is a matter of conjecture, but it has accomplished wonders for Stanley.

Army Changes.

Concerning changes in army circles a Santa Fe dispatch of November 1, says the following have been ordered by the War Department:
Capt. J. H. Belcher relieved from duty here and ordered to Charleston, South Carolina, as quartermaster. Captain A. S. Kimball relieved from duty at Fort Union and ordered as quartermaster to Atlanta, Georgia. Major J. J. Dana relieved from duty at Philadelphia and ordered to Santa Fe as chief quartermaster. Major James Belger relieved from duty in department of the south and ordered to Fort Union as quartermaster. The Eighteenth Infantry is relieved from duty at South Carolina and ordered west for service against Indians. The Third Artillery takes place of Eighteenth Infantry at posts in South Carolina.

Our Bullion Yield.

Up to August 31, according to our best data the yield for eight months of the present year from the Hackberry, footed up \$147,190; the McCrackin, \$319,372; the McMillen, \$103,445; the Peck, \$132,630; the Silver King, \$939,183; and the Tip Top, \$178,000, or in the aggregate for those mines, \$1,172,820—this we are satisfied, however, is an understatement of their actual product. Their aggregate for August was about \$300,000—at which rate of production for the rest of the year, their yield for 1878, should reach \$2,500,000. Of the number, only the Silver King is paying a dividend.—Mining Record.

MAJOR P. P. G. HALL, Paymaster U. S. A., at San Diego Barracks, is ordered to Prescott to relieve Major Rodney Smith of his duties as Chief Paymaster of the Department. Major Smith goes to Chicago.

Loco or Rattle Weed Again.

Loco or rattie weed as it grows in Fresno, Tulare and other counties in California, is not a grass, but a shrub or bush. I should say of the sage order; growing about two feet high, in handsome form with bluish green foliage. Not being an annual, it remains green when most vegetation has succumbed to the long dry summers. Its peculiarity however is in the pod, which grows upon it and carries the seed. This resembles in shape and color somewhat, a large white grape, but it is not in clusters; and when the seedfully ripens it loosens its hold, and as the wind stirs the stems rattles against the pod, now hard and dry, and produces the noise that gives it one of its names. It has a most curious effect upon animals, particularly horses, making them crazy, (hence its other name) and animals that were gentle and tractable become obstinate, will not lead, bucking up in the harness, &c. When they once get thoroughly poisoned with it, they are good for nothing after. I have seen horses reduced to skin and bone, apparently relishing, and would not be driven away, even when other feed was sufficient to sustain animal life, intoxicated as it were by its baneful influence, and eat on until they die. Here I might put a moral. Cattle appear to be less affected by it, but I have seen hundreds of fine sheep dead within a radius of a mile, at a camp where sheep had been kept for two years, with little or no mortality from it, but those that suffered were just brought on to a range when feed was scarce, and were unacquainted with it. When feed is abundant there is but the danger. In my limited travel in Arizona, I have noticed as yet no rattie weed. R. E.

Trousome.

The Salt River bald of November 2, says that some time ago a number of Pima Indians told about 200 acres of land in the valley, never having filed an application with the government agent, lately some white men pre-empted the same land, and during the last week were driven off by the Indians for it. The Indians are off the reservation and they by the government, and consequently are not entitled to the party. Application has been made the authorities for assistance to regain the land by the parties interested, as Sheriff Mowry and posse left for scene of the trouble this morning. If they do not succeed, the aid one military will be invoked.

A Large Emate.

A late issue of the San Francisco Stock Report, has article on the minerals of America compared with those of other countries. The following is a paragraph from said article, which is somewhat exaggerated so far as Arizona is concerned, for while our Territory abounds valuable minerals we believe coal has been sought for in vain. The Reposays:

No other anthracite coal is comparable to that found in vast quantities in Pennsylvania. A single field of bituminous coal east of the Alleghenies extends from North Pennsylvania to the center of Alabama, a distance of 800 miles, and embraces 60,000 square miles; while a single field in Arizona is estimated to cover 30,000 square miles.

Yumdems.

From the Sentinel of November 2: Heavy shipments of freight to parties at the Tiger mines indicate that considerable business is expected there soon.

Another carload of telegraph wire arrived here yesterday for the Western Development Co. Also 19,200 pounds of feed. This looks as if carts and horses will soon be here.

Many of the Yuma Indians were employed in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad across the California Desert last year, and were found to be good workers. Employment is to be given them in continuing the road from Yuma eastward.

THE Silver City Herald of November 2, says: I. I. Cohen & Co. have handled 71,000 pounds of Clifton copper during the last fortnight. They now have 36,000 pounds on hand, awaiting shipment to the railroad.

The same paper, speaking of this important enterprise at Clifton, Arizona, says: Work at the Longfellow mine and furnace is being pushed with renewed vigor, and the daily average of the copper product is greater than before.

THE Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that the Southern Pacific Railroad is entitled to receive patents for its land grants without paying costs of survey, selection and conveyancing. He holds that the Act of July 31, 1874, is applicable only to lands earned after the date of the new enactment, and not any lands earned prior to that date.

The New El Dorado.

The following appeared as an editorial in the Philadelphia Press (Forney's) of October 22:

Recent explorations show that Arizona, which has heretofore been regarded as a sterile and unproductive region, is the richest mineral region in the world. Humboldt, half a century ago, predicted that there would be mines discovered in Arizona which would surpass any found in Mexico, rich as they are. Situated as it is, says the New York American Exchange, between the Sierra Nevada Mountains on the west, and the Rocky Mountains on the east, at the point of intersection of the great silver veins of each, and on the richest mineral belts known, and where the great mineral lodes of Mexico join those of the north, analogy would suggest the richness of the mines were there no indications on the surface. Where the great veins of the Southern Cordillera, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, all rich in minerals, meet, it is only natural to infer is the joint which must produce great and exceedingly rich mines. This point of meeting is Arizona.

In Nevada, Colorado and California, gold and silver is found only at great depths in the earth. Most of the silver in the Comstock vein was obtained below the 1300 level, while in Arizona many mines are being worked that have paid all expenses, and some of them have put as much more into the treasury of the company, from the ore taken from the top downward. While the Comstock veins are worked at an expense of \$30 per ton, Arizona ores can be mined and milled at an expense not to exceed \$5 per ton. Other advantages which the Arizona mines possess are:

Their true fissure veins with well defined walls. Second: Their great width, permanency and freedom from breaks. Third: The fact that they are nearly all perpendicular. Fourth: They are remarkably free from zinc, antimony, arsenic and other base metals, excepting sulphur. Fifth: They are exceedingly rich in gold, silver and copper. Sixth: The amount of gold and silver increases as depth is obtained. Seventh: They are easily worked, and at small expense as compared with the mines of Colorado or Nevada. Eighth: As a rule there are well supplied with wood and water—two very necessary requisites. Ninth: They are found in the finest climate in the world.

In Arizona the gold and silver veins crop out on the surface of the earth. Subterranean mineral wealth is betrayed by glittering veins that streak the superficial soil. Professor Cox of Indiana, who recently examined the Arizona mining region, says that the mining property of South Arizona, once developed, would supply the world with precious metals. Three shafts in the Tough Nut mine in the Tombstone district, averaging ten feet deep, show a solid body of ore, which, at the low average of \$700 to the ton, will yield \$2,400,000. He was present when assays were made of ore from this mine going from \$1,000 up to \$37,000 per ton. He is of the opinion that the district is a body of ore which will surpass any mining discovery yet made.

The Santa Cruz valley, the highway from the lower portion of the Gulf of California, and the table lands of Mexico into Arizona, and the wonderful plateau region, is in the center of the immense mineral wealth of Arizona. In its lap lie the principal towns of the Territory. The Southern Pacific Railroad from San Francisco has already reached Yuma on the river Gila, on the western frontier of Arizona, a stream that empties into the Gulf of California, and in a year hence it will have traversed Arizona, meeting the converging eastern roads at Calabasas, and opening a continuous line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific. When Arizona is opened to intercourse it will attract capital and labor from all parts of the globe.

California Desert Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has decided that the lands in Kern county, claimed by Haggins and Tevis, are shown by investigation to be desert land, notwithstanding last year they raised fine crops of grass and afforded excellent pasturage. The lands, he maintains, are not arable without irrigation and the fact that many settlers join in the construction of one canal to irrigate from jointly is merely a necessity of the case, and in no way militates against the legality of the entries or the fact that they are desert lands. Because Haggins, Tevis, and Carr lent money on the lands the land office don't see why it should pay attention to that feature, as it is an extraneous circumstance and says that if the lands are not transferable before or after entry, why then the loans made are unsecured and contracts to that end void. Merely, because trees fringe river bottoms and swamps is not held sufficient to make the land timber land. The entries were allowed.

It is rumored that a school building

is to be erected at San Carlos, at a cost of \$8,000.

It is said that Señor Zamacoena will

remain at Washington indefinitely.

Arizona Insane.

Gov. Safford visited the Insane Asylum at Stockton, on October 28, and in a communication to the Sentinel gives the following notes on the patients from Arizona:

Westly Rickets came from Mohave county; admitted to Asylum May 12, 1876; is in very good health, but is quite demented; does not improve mentally and is considered hopelessly insane.

Edward DeBauw, from Pima county; admitted to Asylum March 20, 1877; has good health; does not improve mentally; considered hopeless.

Mary E. Sawyer, known in Arizona by the name of Mollie Monroe, from Yavapai county; admitted May 18, 1877; appears to be in good health, and has greatly improved mentally. As Molly appears now, she could be safely turned out of the Asylum.

S. McKee, from Maricopa county; admitted July 19, 1877; demented and very stupid; no hope of his recovery.

John H. Salt, from Yuma county; demented and partially paralyzed. I used to know him well, but when asked if he knew me, his eye wandered and he turned away without appearing to realize anything. There is no hope of his recovery, and death will probably soon come to his relief.

Mike Brasley, who is now here for the second time from Arizona, and who was an inmate of the State Asylum twenty years ago, is in good health, and at all appearances quite rational; he says he is treated well but would like to have his liberty. He would undoubtedly return to Arizona, and again become insane; so that it may be more economical to keep him here than to pay the expense of so frequently sending him to the Asylum.

William Finkler, from Yuma county, admitted October 10, 1878. Having been here so short a time, little can be said of his condition or prospects.

The above are all the patients from Arizona now in the Asylum. In addition to these Messrs. Langdon & Clark have in their Asylum one hundred and ten patients from the State of Nevada. I am pleased to be able to say that the buildings are well calculated for the care and treatment of the insane. They are clean and neat. The rooms are in order, neat and clean. The food is in order, neat and good care, to make these unfortunate people as comfortable and happy as they could be at home. This institution is so far away from Arizona that I have always felt anxious to know just how these poor people were treated. I am happy to be able to report so favorably, the more so as this arrangement for their care was made during my term of office. Yours truly,
A. P. K. SAFFORD.

A Case in Point.

We print the following for the reason that it is a very clear statement of a case absolutely identical with one that was suggested to us as extremely likely to arise in an important operation in this county:

WHAT CONSTITUTES A HIGHWAY.—A peculiar controversy between two heavy lumber companies doing business in San Jose is now occupying the attention of Judge Belden, sitting as Chancellor. The facts as we gather them, are as follows: Years ago Wm. P. Dougherty constructed at a heavy expense a road leading from the summit of the Santa Cruz mountains into the redwood forests, which are found as soon as the road was finished and a large portion of the lumber subsequently used in this city has been furnished by Dougherty and his successors, the Santa Clara Valley Mill and Lumber Company. While the road was a private one, Mr. Dougherty yet permitted the neighboring inhabitants to use the road as a matter of accommodation. Things continued thus until about a year ago, when the Saunders Brothers purchased a tract of timber in the immediate neighborhood of Dougherty's property and commenced the manufacture of lumber, which they commenced to transport to market over the Dougherty road, and have continued so to do in spite of remonstrance, upon the ground that the said road has become a public highway by use and dedication. Dougherty very naturally objects to another company availing itself of improvements prepared by him for the furtherance of his own, and no one else's business interests; and, as the road was a private one, built upon his own lands or those of the company of which he is manager, he determined to enforce his rights as he understood them. Accordingly, he hired a number of men to patrol and prevent trespassing. This patrol and prevent trespassing, and act threw the matter into court, and the Saunders Brothers are now asking for an injunction restraining defendants from interfering with their free and uninterrupted use of the road. Judge Belden has therefore issued an order to defendant to show cause why the injunction as prayed for should not issue, and upon this point the contest occupies some days in its hearing, as a large number of witnesses have been summoned. The case is one of more than ordinary interest as adjudicating the question of private roads and public highways, and when and how the former becomes the latter.—San Jose Mercury, October 30.

It is said that Señor Zamacoena will remain at Washington indefinitely.

Hotel and Restaurant.

MRS. CATHARINE O'HALLORAN, Proprietress.

Long's Block, Main Street.

Opposite Jos. Collingwood & Co's Store

EVERYTHING NEW.

The Handsome Billiard Hall has been changed into an Elegant Dining Room.

Best Restaurant in Florence.

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Furnished Rooms

Kept in the Best and Neatest Order, and Always Ready for the Weary Traveler.

Single Meals 50cts; Single Lodging 50cts.

A Refreshing Resort after a Tedium Journey.

The table will be supplied with every delicacy that the market affords. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort and pleasure of guests.

Jan 18 15-30a

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Silver King Hotel.

WILLIAMS & GABRIEL, Proprietors.

We have opened a First-Class HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, and are prepared to accommodate the public with meals and lodging or Board by the Day, Week or Month.

NEAT AND WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, and provide for our guests every comfort the country affords.

An Excellent Bar Attached, Where the

Best Brands of Wines, Liquors

and Cigars

Can be obtained.

Strangers and travelers to and from

GLOBE DISTRICT

Will find our Hotel the most popular and comfortable resort in the Pioneer District.

August 23 46-47

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Mining Engineer and

From Freiberg, Germany.

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Mines Examined and Reported on at Short Notice.

Furnaces Constructed; Chloridizing Works a Specialty.

Will Procure and Perfect Titles to Mexican Mines.

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Oct 5 51-52

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— And —

Candy Manufactory.

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